

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA.

Received up to 16th December, 1889.

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**POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.**

The *Hindustán* (Kálákaṅkar), of the 10th and 11th December, gives an account of the revolution in Brazil, and observes that, owing to the incompetence of the late *régime*, the different classes of the community were constantly at war with each other, and the country made little progress. The population in the United States has increased cent. per cent., but there has been a very slight increase in the population of Brazil. The area of Brazil is 3 million square miles, that is, double the area of India, but the population is below 10 millions. There are many gold and silver mines in that country and the soil is very fertile, but emigrants from Europe did not settle there on account of mal-administration. The population of this country has greatly multiplied under the peaceful British rule, and Europe, particularly England, has obtained an immense benefit from this country. But it is to be regretted that this country is now being reduced to poverty by the excessive drain of its wealth to England. If the drain were not soon checked, a large part of the population would die of starvation for want of food. The



*Hindustán* views the establishment of a republic in Brazil with satisfaction, inasmuch as peace will now be established and the surplus population of China and other countries will be able to settle there. Although the republican form of government has not yet attained to Theodore Parker's ideal in any part of the earth, all civilized nations are at one in thinking that no other form of government has been so successful. The wonderful progress made by the Americans is a good proof of the merits of the popular system of government.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 12th December, gives an account of the Calcutta Town Hall Meeting held to consider the subject of giving a suitable reception to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta, and expresses deep regret at the collapse of the meeting owing to Babu Surendra Nath Banarji's proposal regarding the establishment of a leper asylum. The *Hindustán* highly approves of his proposal, but does not think that he was well advised in making the proposal when he knew full well that it would not commend itself to the rich nobility present on the occasion. Moreover, he was not justified in taking a large number of schoolboys to such a meeting. Although he succeeded in getting his motion passed with the aid of boys, there is little hope that it will be given effect to. The *Hindustán*, of the 13th December, praises Sir Steuart Bayley for his consent to preside at the meeting, and observes that public meetings in which natives and Europeans, especially high European officials, jointly take part are few and far between. The result of the Calcutta Town Hall Meeting was a gross insult to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Justice, and in future it will be extremely difficult to induce high European officers to attend such public meetings. The *Hindustán* accuses Babu Surendra Nath Banarji of indiscretion, and censures the schoolboys, for their conduct on the occasion. They should not have supported a proposal for which they are not likely to contribute a single farthing, particularly against the wishes of the high authorities and the elders of their community.



The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 14th December, in its column of miscellaneous news, states that a crowded public meeting was held at Cawnpore on the 8th idem, Hakim Muhammad Yusuf presiding. Pandit Prithi Nath in an eloquent and impressive speech explained the aims and objects of the National Congress and the London Agency. Thirty-six delegates were elected, six being Musalmans among them. (The *A'lam-i-Taswir*, Cawnpore, of the 10th December, in commenting upon the same meeting, observes that, as the meeting was held in that quarter of the city which is chiefly inhabited by prostitutes, there was a large attendance. Pandit Prithi Nath addressed the meeting, and five Musalmans who were not present and several dozens of Hindus were elected delegates.)

Circulation,  
415 copies.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 7th December, on the authority of a correspondent, publishes the proceedings of a National Congress meeting held at the house of Babu Kedar Nath in Jhán sí on the 1st idem. Babu Sita Rám, the proprietor of the Indian Midland Railway Press, presided, and speeches were made by Babu Shankar Sahay, vakíl, Dr. B. N. Banarji and Babu Tara Nath, second master, High School. Eight delegates were elected for the National Congress, one being a Musalman, Munshi Tafazul Husain, vakíl, one a European, Mr. G. Louis, a merchant, and the rest Hindus. The meeting was brought to a close with three cheers being given for Her Majesty, the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor each.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 11th December, referring to the public meeting held at Sháhjahánpur on the 7th idem, observes that Maulvi Muhammad Sakhayat Husain occupied the chair, and that Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, B.A., made an eloquent speech and Munshi Bakhtawar Singh read an Urdu poem on the occasion. The meeting elected twelve Hindu and ten Muhammadan delegates for the Bombay National Congress, and some persons contributed Rs. 150 to the English Political Agency fund.

Circulation,  
415 copies.



The same paper, of the 13th December, gives an account of the National Congress meetings lately held at Meerut, Saháranpur and Aligarh. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, B.A., took part in the proceedings of the meetings and made addresses. Fifteen delegates were elected at Meerut, 12 at Saháranpur and 25 at Aligarh : the names of the delegates are published by the *Hindustán*. Of the Meerut delegates four are Musalmans ; Mr. Vansittart, barrister-at-law, is one of the delegates elected at Saháranpur ; and among the Aligarh delegates there are 11 Musalmans. The *Hindustán* observes that the election of 25 delegates at Aligarh, of whom as many as 11 are Muhammadans, shows that the strong opposition offered by that place in 1888 has disappeared this year.

Circulation,  
1,400 copies.

The *Bharat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 9th December, gives an account of the public meeting held in Madho Das Samia's garden at Benares on the 8th idem by the Suján Samaj for the election of delegates for the next National Congress. About 1,500 men belonging to all classes of the community were present, and Pandit Kashi Nath, a retired Sub-Judge, presided. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, B.A., addressed the meeting on the aims and objects of the Congress, and then three resolutions were passed, in the first of which a prayer was made that Her Majesty's Government might grant the requests of the Congress, the second related to the transmission of an address to Mr. Bradlaugh and the third specified the names of the delegates elected. The *Bharat Jiwan* gives a full list of the delegates, among whom are to be found Babu Ram Kali Chaudhri, Babu Madho Das, Babu Sadho Lal, Babu Damodar Das, Maulvi Abdul Karim, Maulvi Nasir-ud-din, Maulvi Altaf Husain Rangi and Hakim Wali Muhammad.

The *Nasim-i-Sahar* (Mirzapur), of the 11th December, gives an account of the public meeting held at Babu Sri Ram's garden in Mirzapur on the 8th idem for the elec-

Election of delegates at  
Mirzapur for the National  
Congress.



tion of delegates. About 400 men were present, and Munshi Abdul Jabbar was voted to the chair. The principal speakers were Munshi Mazhar Husain, Munshi Abdul Jabbar, the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath, Babu Bindeshri Prasad, Babu Sri Ram and Babu Mathura Prasad. The Pandit's speech extended over two hours. About Rs. 100 were raised on the occasion by subscription, and 17 delegates were elected.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 10th December, says

Circulation,  
415 copies.

The *Morning Post* on the employment of Europeans and Eurasians in the public service.

that the *Morning Post* complains that Government has been replacing the sons of those Europeans and Eurasians, who maintained the British rule in this country during the rebellion of the people in 1857, in the public service by natives. Like many English officials, the Allahabad newspaper does not appear to possess a correct knowledge of the history of the Indian Mutiny. The great *emeute* of 1857 was a mutiny of the army and not an insurrection of the people, and it was quelled by the people and not by Europeans and Eurasians. It is true that the European soldiers gained two or three victories over the mutineers, but the suppression of the mutiny was chiefly due to the circumstance that the people were against the mutineers and did not provide supplies for them. Hence Government is more indebted to the people than to Europeans and Eurasians for the quelling of the military rising of 1857.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 7th December,

Circulation,  
300 copies.

Presentation of an address by the Satdharm Amritavarshni Sabha of Bareilly to the Mahárāja of Kapurthala.

states that on his way to his territories in Oudh the Mahárāja of Kapurthala arrived at the Bareilly railway station on the 5th idem in the afternoon.

During his short stay at the station His Highness received an address from the Satdharm Amritavarshni Sabha, an orthodox Hindu religious association at Bareilly, in the room which had been furnished and decorated by the Sikh officials of the native cavalry located at Bareilly. In the address the Sabha gave its own history, referred to the Bharat Dharm Mahamandal meetings held every year by orthodox Hindus for the encouragement of Hindu religion, Sanskrit learning and social reform, and praised the British



Government for the benefits it has bestowed on this country. The Mahārāja listened to the address with attention, and expressed satisfaction at the efforts of the Sabha for the encouragement of the orthodox Hindu religion.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 13th December, says that the Resident at Gwalior has been accused by some persons of an unjust interference in the affairs of the State. But looking at the qualifications of the Members of the Council of Regency, any unprejudiced man will readily admit that the exercise of a close control and supervision by the Resident is most desirable. Education has made little progress in Gwalior, and men fit for the management of the state affairs are not forthcoming there. The President is an old gentleman who possesses little experience in the management of state affairs. He has been made President simply because he is the maternal grandfather of the young Mahārāja. The late Mahārāja Sindhia himself was not a good administrator; all that can be said in his favour is that he was an able general and had a commanding appearance. There were no means of irrigation in some parts of his territories; the land revenue was heavily assessed in some parts; some places were subject to the frequent attacks of robbers, and so forth.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 13th December, in commenting upon Nawáb Muhsin-ul-Mulk's reply to Sir Lepel Griffin's attack on native states, highly approves of the Nawáb's reply, considers it a good proof of his ability, but refers to some defects in the Hyderabad administration, and urges the establishment of a Council in Hyderabad which should assist the Nizám in the management of the affairs of the state and in making laws.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), for November, received on the 15th December, in continuation of its previous comments on the necessity for the improvement of the morals of convicts (*vide* page 715 of the *Selections from Vernacular Newspapers* for the week ending

Comments on the treatment of convicts in jails.



18th November, 1889), complains that convicts are deprived of their liberty for a certain term fixed by Magistrates or Judges in proportion to the more or less serious nature of their offences, and that hard labour is exacted from them, but that no efforts are made to reclaim them during their imprisonment. The severity with which they are treated in jails, far from having any good effect on their morals, makes them more discontented with society and acts as an incentive to the commission of graver offences. The case of Tantia, Bhil, is a good instance in point. He led a peaceful life up to the age of 35. He was once sent to jail for some offence. On his release he became an inveterate enemy to society. He was not a wicked man by nature, as even during his career of robbery and plunder he assisted the weak and helpless and gave alms to the poor. Convicts are, so to speak, patients suffering from moral diseases. They should be sent to jails for treatment, and should not be released until there is a marked change for the better in their character. In order to provide for an improvement in the morals of convicts, the introduction of the following reforms in the jail administration is necessary :—First, every convict should be taught an art or profession suited to his caste or social position and his personal taste, which he may be able to practise for earning a livelihood on his release. Nothing could be more objectionable than to teach a Brahman masonry or any other such industry. Secondly, Government should make over to every convict, at the time of his release, the profits of his labour during his incarceration after deducting therefrom the cost of his food and clothing, so that he may be able to support himself for some time even without employment and to provide himself with the necessary things which he may require for practising the trade or calling which he has been taught in jail. The above practice already obtains in the United States. Thirdly, convicts should be supplied better food and clothing than at present, or at least those among them who belong to the higher classes of the community. Sometimes well-to-do persons happen to commit offences and are sentenced to imprisonment. They cannot eat and digest the inferior kind of food supplied to convicts. The supply of clothing is equally unsatisfactory. In winter



each prisoner receives a single *kurta* or coat of blanket. Well-to-do persons are not accustomed to the use of this kind of dress. Again, a single coat cannot properly protect old and weak persons from the inclemencies of the weather. When the profits of the labour of convicts exceed their expenses they should not be half starved and half clad. In no other civilized country are prisoners treated with such severity. In England they receive a far better treatment. Fourthly, the religious feelings of convicts should be respected. At present as soon as a convict is sent to a jail he is subjected to a complete shaving, and if he wears the sacred thread, he is deprived of it. The practice is opposed to the customs of Hindus and Muham-madans and serves no useful purpose. Owing to their compulsory violation of their caste rules in jail in the matter of preparation of food, &c., many convicts on their release are excommunicated by their caste-fellows. The hardships to which they are exposed by their excommunication often induce them to adopt a criminal career and to harass society which has ceased to sympathize with them. Far from interfering with the religious customs of convicts, facilities should be afforded them for the performance of their religious duties in prisons. Moreover, arrangements should be made, if practicable, for moral lectures being periodically delivered to them.

Circulation,  
715 copies.

The *Godharm Prakash* (Cawnpore), for December, says that it is difficult to understand why some narrow minded Government officials look upon the movement regarding the protection of kine as a great bugbear, although the movement is intended for the benefit of both the Government and the people. Indeed, all officials from the Lieutenant-Governor downwards are opposed to the movement and are bent on its suppression by open or secret means. It is very creditable to its supporters that, in spite of such general official opposition, they are steadily going on with the work they have undertaken, believing in the justice of their cause. It is their firm conviction that the preservation of the bovine species is the only remedy for the growing poverty of this country. The dearth of milk and butter has affected the



physique of natives; thousands of men have been reduced to half starvation owing to the scarcity of grain; the soil has fallen off in fertility, and famines frequently break out. All these evils are due to the wholesale slaughter of kine for food. Agriculture entirely depends on cattle in this country. Again, the Hindu religious books enjoin upon Hindus the necessity for the protection of Brahmans and kine, even at the expense of their own lives. Under such circumstances it is but natural that Hindus should be anxious to preserve the bovine species. Many unprejudiced Musalmans, too, have joined them in the noble movement. The attitude of open hostility assumed by some officials is unjustifiable. Mr. Wright, the District Magistrate of Cawnpore, has already begun to interfere. He has forbidden the Cawnpore Cow Protection Society to send its kine to the pasturage by the Nawábganj road. Pandit Jagat Narain intended to make speeches at Hatia and Chakla on the protection of kine, but he was prevented from doing so. Balkrishna and some other persons used to deliver lectures on the same subject in public streets and thoroughfares. Mr. Wright sent for and threatened them and warned them against preaching in public streets in future. Similarly no lectures on the subject were allowed at the late Bithur fair. Such an interference on the part of the Magistrate is in opposition to the terms of Her Majesty's proclamation of 1858. The Hindus being a very meek and obedient people, and there being no union among them, the officials do not hesitate to interfere with them in their religious affairs. If they cannot be allowed to lecture even on such a useful subject like the preservation of kine, the Christian and Muhammadan street preaching, too, should be prohibited. It is unjust that only one class of the community should be interfered with.

The same paper regrets to say that early marriages and the alleged enmity of Musalmans to Hindus. the scarcity of grain and milk have rendered Hindus physically weak as a nation, and that a long foreign yoke extending over 800 years has extinguished all spirit in them. It is no matter for surprise that Musalmans whose religion inculcates religious wars with other nations, and who readily kill animals and



birds, should oppress Hindus. Had not the British delivered Hindus from the rule of the cruel Musalmans, Hindus would have been entirely annihilated by this time. Even under the strong British rule the Musalmans commit outrages on Hindus every year on the occasion of the Id and the Muharram. On the day of the late Id they openly killed kine in Rohtak and forcibly slaughtered a cow at the house of a Hindu in Rampur and in a Hindu temple in Saharanpur, simply in order to annoy the Hindus. The journal then complains of the alleged ill-treatment of the Hindus of Rohtak by Musalmans and the local authorities, and regrets to say that Government does not look upon Hindus and Musalmans with an eye of equality, as there is no union among the former. The Hindus of other places have rendered no aid to their co-religionists of Rohtak who have been exposed to such ill-treatment and harassment. Had the Hindus of some cities forwarded memorials to Government drawing attention to the grievances of the Hindus of Rohtak, Government would have undoubtedly been induced to take those grievances into consideration.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The Cawnpore correspondent of the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 8th December, is glad to say that the comments made in a late number of the *Hindustani* on the proceedings of Mr. Wright, the District Magistrate of Cawnpore, have had some effect on him: the persons who fail to make obeisance to him while he passes by them in streets and thoroughfares are not now ill-treated as before, but are simply let off with a warning. In reply to the article published in the Cawnpore *Commercial Circular* of the 27th November, in defence of the proceedings of the District Magistrate, the writer complains that Amin-ud-din, late copyist in the Collectorate, was not granted leave, even without pay, which he urgently required on account of his mother's death: at last he was obliged to resign his appointment. The fines imposed by Mr. Wright on the people during his morning ride in the city are at once realized on the spot. Such a proceeding is illegal. Mr. Harrison, the late Joint Magistrate, Cawnpore, realized on the spot a fine imposed by him during his visit to the city. On



appeal the High Court condemned his proceeding as illegal on the ground that during his perambulation in the city he was not a Magistrate, but a private individual. The subscriptions to the Lady Dufferin fund are recovered like the income tax. Summonses are issued by the tahsildár for the recovery of the subscriptions, and the subscribers are required to pay subscriptions at once in advance for 16 years.

The *Praja Hitkarak* (Agra), of the 7th December, is glad to say that the new District Superintendent of Police at Agra is a just and impartial man and is not likely to become a mere puppet in the hands of his subservient subordinates, like his predecessors. It is rumoured that some police officials levy blackmail from the subordinate officials under them. The Superintendent of Police should inquire into the matter and put a stop to the evil if it be found to exist.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 9th December, complains that the management of cattle pounds is very unsatisfactory. The clerks in charge of such pounds, who are as a rule Musalmans, do not properly feed cattle, and appropriate a large portion of the allowance sanctioned by Government for the purpose, to their own use. The best proof of the starvation of the cattle is to be found in the circumstance that they considerably lose weight during their confinement. The clerks sometimes forcibly take from the owners of impounded cattle more than the fixed fines, and of course keep the excess so realized to themselves. Sometimes they do not enter some impounded cattle in the register and quietly release them on receipt of the usual fines from the owners which they themselves appropriate and never deposit in the Government treasury. Some clerks are in collusion with persons of bad character, who secretly seize any stray animals, even though they have not injured any man's property, and make them over to the clerks. Such animals are generally not entered in the register, and the fines realized from the owners in an illegal manner or the proceeds of the sale of the animals are divided by the clerk and the captor between themselves. There are hundreds of

Circulation,  
400 copies.



other ways in which the clerks practise extortion and cause harassment to the people. The district officials do not exercise proper supervision over them. It would be well if they were placed under the control of the respectable residents of the places where such pounds are situated. The cow protection societies should keep an eye on the clerks and bring their illegal proceedings to the notice of the proper authorities.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 13th December, observes that a complaint is made by some persons to the effect that even when water breaks out of itself from an irrigation canal into any land, the holder of the land is required to pay the usual water rate by the irrigation authorities. It may be reasonably assumed that the water rate is charged by the authorities under such circumstances, because they are unable to know whether the water broke out of itself or the canal was secretly cut by the landholder. The *Āzād* is of opinion that the rate should be recovered from the landholders only when such cases occur during the sowing or the irrigation season, but not otherwise. In that case the payment of the rate would not be considered a hardship by the landholders concerned, and the recovery of the rate would not be open to any serious objection.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Najm-ul-Akhhār* (Etāwah), of the 1st December, received on the 11th idem, gives an account of the exhibition held at Etāwah during the last week of November, and praises Sayyid Muhammad Hasan, the tahsildār, for the satisfactory arrangements made by him.

Exhibition at Etāwah.

#### POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,  
80 copies.

The *Nāsir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 8th December, again complains that the new arrangements for the distribution of letters at Agra do not work satisfactorily, and urges that the old system should be revived. Money-orders, parcels, &c., should be delivered by the same peons who deliver paid letters; there should be only two deliveries instead of four at the General Post-office; and delivery peons should not be transferred from one circle to another as far as possible.

Distribution of letters  
and parcels at Agra.



The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 5th December, complains that the Postmaster at Kakori in the Lucknow district does not receive parcels and letters for registration and does not supply stamped envelopes and post-cards before 2 p. m., and that the mail peon is often guilty of misbehaviour towards female passengers at the railway station.

Complaints against the Postmaster and the mail peon at Kakori in the Lucknow district.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME.                      | LOCALITY.  | LANGUAGE.               | MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.     | DATE OF PAPER.                | DATE OF RECEIPT.     | CIRCULATION.                                           |
|-----|----------------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Agra Akhbar                | ...        | Urdu                    | Weekly                         | Tajammul Hussain..     | Dec. 7th                      | 1889.                | 240 copies.                                            |
| 2   | Agra Punch                 | ...        | "                       | "                              | Amir Khan              | " 12th                        | "                    | 200 "                                                  |
| 3   | Akhbar-i-Alam              | Meerut     | "                       | "                              | Muqarrab Hussain Khan. | " 10th                        | "                    | 63 "                                                   |
| 4   | Alam-i-Taswir              | Cawnpore   | "                       | "                              | Rahmatu-l-lah          | Nov. 26th, & Dec. 3rd & 10th. | " 10th, 13th & 15th. | 250 "                                                  |
| 5   | Aligarh Institute Gazette. | Aligarh    | Urdu-English, Bi-weekly | "                              | Alimu-l-lah            | Dec. 10th                     | " 13th               | 498 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government). |
| 6   | Amiru-l-Akhbar             | Meerut     | Urdu                    | Weekly                         | Amir Ali               | " 8th                         | " 16th               | 150 copies.                                            |
| 7   | Anjuman-i-Hind             | Lucknow    | "                       | "                              | Kishun Lal             | " 7th & 14th,                 | " 10th & 16th.       | 164 "                                                  |
| 8   | Asad                       | "          | "                       | "                              | Ahmad Ali              | " 13th                        | " 14th               | 240 "                                                  |
| 9   | Bharat Jiwan               | Benares    | Hindi                   | "                              | Ram Krishna Varmá,     | " 9th                         | " 12th               | 1,400 "                                                |
| 10  | Bharat Sudash Pravarak.    | Farukhabad | "                       | Monthly                        | Narayan Das            | For November                  | " "                  | 381 "                                                  |
| 11  | Bulbul-i-Hind              | Moradabad  | Urdu                    | Weekly                         | Kishan Sarup           | Dec. 8th                      | " 14th               | 200 "                                                  |
| 12  | Dabdaba-i-Qaisari          | Bareilly   | "                       | "                              | Thakur Prasad          | " 7th                         | " 12th               | 300 "                                                  |
| 13  | Dabdaba-i-Sikandari        | Rampur     | "                       | "                              | Muhammad Hussain,      | " 9th                         | " 13th               | 468 "                                                  |
| 14  | Dabir-i-Hind               | Agra       | "                       | Tri-monthly,                   | Amin-ul-din            | " 10th                        | " 14th               | 82 "                                                   |
| 15  | Fitnah                     | Gorakhpur  | "                       | Weekly                         | Nizam Ahmad            | " 8th                         | " 11th               | 550 "                                                  |
| 16  | Godharm Prakash            | Cawnpore   | Hindi                   | Monthly                        | Seth Mohan Lal         | For December                  | " 13th               | 715 "                                                  |
| 17  | Gohar-i-Nigar              | Agra       | Urdu                    | Bi-monthly                     | Sadidu-l-din           | Dec. 5th                      | " 16th               | 150 "                                                  |
| 18  | Hidai                      | Moradabad  | "                       | Weekly                         | Ilaahi Bakhsh          | " 11th                        | " 14th               | 125 "                                                  |



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|----|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----|---------------------|-----|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|
| 19 | Hindustan         | Kálákanar... | Hindi           | Daily        | ... | Guf Datt Sukla      | ... | 10th to 14th,        | 11th to 16th,      | 415             | " |
| 20 | Jaipur Gazette    | Jaipur       | Hindi-Urdu...   | Bi-weekly    | ... | Mahávír Prasád      | ... | "                    | 12th               | 100             | " |
| 21 | Jalwa-i-Ezadí     | Meerut       | Urdu            | Weekly       | ... | Muhammad Khalíl     | ... | "                    | 11th & 16th,       | 125             | " |
| 22 | Kárnámah          | Lucknow      | "               | "            | ... | Muhammad Yáqúb      | ... | "                    | 11th               | 250             | " |
| 23 | Káshí Patriká     | Benares      | Hindi-Urdu...   | "            | ... | Lakshmi Shankar     | ... | "                    | 15th               | 500 copies (in- | " |
|    |                   |              |                 |              |     | Misra, M.A.         |     |                      |                    | cluding 342     | " |
|    |                   |              |                 |              |     |                     |     |                      |                    | copies taken    | " |
|    |                   |              |                 |              |     |                     |     |                      |                    | by Govt.)       | " |
| 24 | Káiyasth Akhbár   | Lucknow      | Urdu            | "            | ... | Rudra Prasád        | ... | 8th                  | 10th               | 1,200 copies    | " |
| 25 | Káiyasth Reformer | Bareilly     | "               | "            | ... | Thákur Prasád       | ... | "                    | 12th               | 350             | " |
| 26 | Káiyasth Updérak  | Agra         | "               | Bi-weekly    | ... | Náráyan Prasád      | ... | "                    | 12th & 14th,       | 300             | " |
| 27 | Kharshid-i-Afáq   | Pilibhit     | "               | Weekly       | ... | Mazhar Ahsan Khán   | ... | "                    | 12th               | 200             | " |
| 28 | Mashr-i-Qaisar    | Lucknow      | "               | "            | ... | Ghulám Muhammad     | ... | "                    | 11th               | 115             | " |
| 29 | Matla-i-Núr       | Cawnpore     | "               | "            | ... | Gaurí Shankar       | ... | "                    | 10th               | 50              | " |
| 30 | Mauj-i-Narbudá    | Hoshangabad, | "               | "            | ... | Abdu-l-Karim        | ... | Nov. 8th & Dec. 4th. | 11th & 14th,       | 300             | " |
| 31 | Másh-i-Nimroz     | Bijnor       | "               | "            | ... | Karim-u-l-lah       | ... | Dec. 7th             | 10th               | 370             | " |
| 32 | Mufid-i-Am        | Agra         | "               | Tri-monthly, | ... | Ahmad Khán          | ... | "                    | 16th               | 100             | " |
| 33 | Nairang           | "            | "               | Monthly      | ... | Pyareswar Náth      | ... | For November         | 15th               | 300             | " |
| 34 | Náigar-i-Azam     | Moradabad    | "               | Weekly       | ... | Amjad Alí           | ... | Dec. 9th             | 14th               | 250             | " |
| 35 | Najma-l-Akbár     | Etáwah       | "               | "            | ... | Rúhu-l-lah Khán     | ... | "                    | 11th               | 175             | " |
| 36 | Najma-l-Hind      | Jaunpur      | "               | "            | ... | Muhammad Muhsin,    | ... | "                    | 10th               | 87              | " |
| 37 | Nasim-i-Agra      | Agra         | "               | "            | ... | Jamná Dás Biswás    | ... | "                    | "                  | 400             | " |
| 38 | Násim-i-Hind      | Batohpur     | "               | "            | ... | Shiva Náráyan Lal   | ... | "                    | 12th               | 50              | " |
| 39 | Nasim-i-Sahar     | Mirzapur     | "               | "            | ... | Devindra Náth Bose, | ... | "                    | 13th.              | 80              | " |
| 40 | Násir-i-Hind      | Agra         | "               | "            | ... | Muhammad Alí        | ... | "                    | 12th               | 262             | " |
| 41 | Náru-l-Anwár      | Cawnpore     | "               | "            | ... | Abdu-l-Hamid        | ... | "                    | 13th               | 400             | " |
| 42 | Nyáya Sudhá       | Harda        | "               | "            | ... | Wásudeva Bháskar    | ... | "                    | "                  |                 | " |
|    |                   |              | M a r á t h i - |              | ... |                     |     |                      |                    |                 |   |
|    |                   |              | English.        |              | ... |                     |     |                      |                    |                 |   |
| 43 | Oudh Akhbár       | Lucknow      | Urdu            | Daily        | ... | Sheo Prasád         | ... | "                    | 10th, 12th & 14th. | 550 copies (in- | " |
|    |                   |              |                 |              | ... |                     |     | 9th to 14th,         |                    | cluding 94      | " |
|    |                   |              |                 |              | ... |                     |     |                      |                    | copies taken    | " |
|    |                   |              |                 |              | ... |                     |     |                      |                    | by Govt.)       | " |
| 44 | Oudh Punch        | "            | "               | Weekly       | ... | Sajjád Husain       | ... | "                    | 15th               | 450 copies.     | " |



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

| No. | NAME.                        | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE.                 | MONTHLY,<br>WEEKLY, OR<br>OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.         | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 45  | <i>Praja Hitākrak</i>        | Agra      | Hindi                     | Weekly                               | Rām Chandra                | Dec. 7th       | 1889.            | 400 copies.  |
| 46  | <i>Prayāg Samāchār</i>       | Allahabad | "                         | "                                    | Dewaki Nandan              | " 9th          | "                | 250 "        |
| 47  | <i>Rafīa-l-Akbbār</i>        | Benares   | Urdu                      | "                                    | Ghulam Husain              | " "            | "                | 50 "         |
| 48  | <i>Rahnumā-i-Chungī</i>      | Agra      | "                         | Monthly                              | Khairu-l-lah Khān...       | For November   | "                | 601 "        |
| 49  | <i>Rājpūtāna Gazette</i>     | Ajmere    | Urdu-Hindi,               | Weekly                               | Murād Alf                  | Dec. 8th       | "                | 325 "        |
| 50  | <i>Rāzu-l-Akbbār</i>         | Gorakhpur | Urdu                      | "                                    | Nizām Ahmad                | " "            | "                | 108 "        |
| 51  | <i>Saijan Kīrti Sudhākar</i> | Udaipur   | Hindi                     | "                                    | Vanshī Dhar                | " 9th          | "                | 125 "        |
| 52  | <i>Sastā Akbbār</i>          | Agra      | Urdu                      | "                                    | Aulād Alf                  | " 8th          | "                | 248 "        |
| 53  | <i>Sitāra-i-Hind</i>         | Moradabad | "                         | "                                    | Banwāri Lal                | " 12th         | "                | 100 "        |
| 54  | <i>Subodh Sindhu</i>         | Khandwa   | M a r ā t h i -<br>Hindi. | "                                    | Lakshman Anant<br>Prayāgi. | " 11th         | "                | 125 "        |
| 55  | <i>Takelb</i>                | Moradabad | Urdu                      | "                                    | Muzaffar Alf Khān...       | 5th            | 16th             | 125 "        |
| 56  | <i>Tamannāf</i>              | Lucknow   | "                         | "                                    | Pūran Chand                | " 1st          | 13th             | 240 "        |
| 57  | <i>Tohfa-i-Hind</i>          | Bijnor    | "                         | "                                    | Jairāj Singh               | " 9th          | "                | 310 "        |
| 58  | <i>Tuti-i-Hind</i>           | Meerut    | "                         | "                                    | Sajjād Husain              | " 8th          | "                | "            |

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